

Editorial

Komotini, May, 12th 2016

Dear readers,

The EPJ continues for the eighth consecutive year his annual publication, always having the quality of published work and the reliability in managing the papers submitted for publication as a criterion. For the accomplishment of this aim, the contribution of both the Associate Editors and the Reviewers of the Journal was vital, so I would like to thank them warmly.

The Issue of 2016 hosts five excellent articles: The first belongs to the research group of Professor Simons from KULeuven in Belgium, which examined the reliability and validity of the TGMD-3 (Ulrich, 2014) in 7-10 year old children with intellectual disability in Belgium. According to their results, the interrater- and intrarater reliability, as well as the content validity of the TGMD-3 for the population examined are acceptable. The next article (p. 17) is the result of a collaboration of three Greek institutions, concerning the examination of the known groups' construct validity for "The Democritos Movement Screening Tool for preschool children" (Kambas et al., 2013), that provided encouraging results for the use of this tool in assessing preschool children.

On page 29, you will find the systematic review of Mr. Tzenalis and his colleagues that focused on the biopsychosocial treatment approach for chronic neck and back pain. The research team from Komotini, Athens and Thessaloniki, Greece, concludes that there is strong evidence supporting that cognitive behavioral treatment of patients with CBNP has a positive effect on pain intensity, generic functional status and behavioral outcomes, when compared with booklets of healthy information, standardized exercise programs, active management, best practice advice and standardized active physical treatment.

The next paper (p. 49) is a collaboration of the Child Neuropsychiatric Unit, San Paolo Hospital of Milan and the Department of Psychology, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy. This group studied the association between mother-child

interaction at 9 months and child's attention problems at school age and concluded that the quality of early dyadic interaction was related to attention disorders in subsequent development. Maternal and child nonresponsive interactive style, particularly mother's aggressive behaviors and infant's passive behaviors, were risk factors for child's attention problems at school age. In the last article (p. 66) of Michelle De Landtsheer and his colleges the auditory and visual perception in young children are examined in relation to spatial orientation. The results of this study showed that visual and auditory perceptions were related to spatial orientation.

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Editor in Chief EPJ